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inherent in the Negro race" are rendered "unfit as officers and leaders of men."

If it is the fixed policy of the Government to act upon the theory that Negroes are lacking in "inherent qualities" to fit them for officers in the Regular Army, we would greatly appreciate a plain statement to that effect.

Leaders of the Negro race in the United States, like Professor Dubois, do not hesitate to say that this is a typical instance of the determined policy on the part of the regular army staff to carry the race boycott to its logical conclusion. It so happens, however, that there is a large body of unassailable evidence furnished both by the highest French military authorities and by high commanding officers in the recent war, who were drawn from the National Guard, which gives the lie to this charge of incompetency and of inherent defects of Negro officers fighting in France.

If any one doubts the existence of race discrimination in the United States Army, both in the home camps and in the expeditionary forces, he has but to get in touch with persons of Afro-American affiliations who served in the army, or to read the press which reflects their opinions. How keen and bitter their resentment is, how easily it leads many of the Negro race to look with favor on radicalism imported from Russia and Germany, and how seriously troubled conservative Negroes are at the waxing revolt of the younger generation, it would be well for whites north and south to know much more accurately than most of them now do. This radicalism is steadily preached by a propagandist press with headquarters in New York City, the goal being "justice," that is, as they say, the overthrow of capitalism. Playing on the resentment aroused by discrimination shown by most whites toward men of color, and adding to this already smouldering fire the inflammable oil of "class hatred," these Leninites work on, and with marked success.

Nor is the spirit of caste within the army displaying itself adversely solely against the Negro. No one who has read the proceedings of the convention of the American Legion just held in St. Louis to organize on a national scale the men and women who served in the war or who has analyzed the interviews given with officers and privates that from time to time have appeared in the press of the country since censorship was "off" can fail to have noted the open or covert attacks on the "regular," professional military man, usually a West Pointer, for his expressed or implied attitude of superiority to the non-professional soldier. Just how much of this resentment of the non-professional to the "regular" is justifiable in the light of experience undergone during the war, we do not assume to say now. But could it exist in such volume and intensity, were there not some basis for it?

MR. ROOT PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

THE most important and permanent organization of international jurists is known as the *Institut de Droit International*. Through the influence of such men as Francis Lieber, German exile to the United States; David W. Field, James B. Miles, formerly Secretary of the American Peace Society, this organization was begun in Ghent in 1873. This Institute has held 28 sessions as follows:

1. Ghent, 1873. 2. Geneva, 1874. 3. The Hague, 1875. 4. Zurich, 1877. 5. Paris, 1878. 6. Brussels, 1879. 7. Oxford, 1880. 8. Turin, 1882. 9. Munich, 1883. 10. Brussels, 1885. 11. Heidelberg, 1887. 12. Lusanne, 1888. 13. Hamburg, 1891. 14. Geneva, 1892. 15. Paris, 1894. 16. Cambridge, 1895. 17. Venice, 1896. 18. Copenhagen, 1897. 19. The Hague, 1898. 20. Neuchâtel, 1900. 21. Brussels, 1902. 22. Edinburgh, 1904. 23. Ghent, 1906. 24. Florence, 1908. 25. Paris, 1910. 26. Madrid, 1911. 27. Christiania, 1912. 28. Oxford, 1913.

A cable from Paris announces that an extraordinary session of the Institute of International Law convened at Paris, May 10. At this meeting Mr. Elihu Root was elected president for the first regular session after the war, which session will be held in Washington about October 1, 1920. The Institute, the members of which cannot exceed sixty, is an exclusively scientific association without official character. As set forth in its constitution its object is to aid the growth of international law.

1. By endeavoring to state the general principles of the science in such a way as to satisfy the sense of justice of the civilized world.

2. By giving assistance to every serious attempt at the gradual and progressive codification of international law.

3. By advocating the official acceptance of those principles that have been recognized as being in harmony with the needs of modern societies.

4. By contributing, within the limits of its competence, both to the maintenance of peace and to the observance of the laws of war;

5. By examining the difficulties which may arise in the interpretation or application of the law and by giving expression, where needful, to reasoned legal opinions in doubtful or controverted cases.

6. By assisting, through publications, public instruction and all other means, in the triumph of those principles of justice and humanity which should govern the relations between peoples.

The Institute of International Law accepted in 1912

the duties of general advisor of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Root, now president of both the Endowment and Institute, is in a position to exercise a much extended influence in the direction of a more authoritative international law. Adapting from the confidential note written by Mr. Rolin in 1873, no one can question the necessity, the possibility, or the timeliness of giving form and life, alongside of diplomatic action and individual scientific action, to a new and third factor in international law, to wit, scientific collective action. We Americans may well be proud that in our midst is one known to be capable of heading such a select group of leaders in the science of international law. The coming meeting ought to have no little influence upon collective scientific action, the system of usefulness toward which the whole creation moves.

And first of all is the Covenant of the League of Nations, its American and European opponents—open and secret—to the contrary notwithstanding. The logical results of this fact, are interwoven with the document as a whole.

The ratio between the quantity and the quality, the text and the content of this latest Treaty of Paris is more exact than in many previous documents of the kind. It has 1,000 clauses. The Treaty of Paris of 1815 had 38.

Roman Catholic and Protestant Christians will be deeply interested in the last provision of Section X of the treaty, which transfers to the Allied and Associated Powers control of all religious missions within territory to be ceded by Germany.

The reason for France's insistence on terms of peace that may have seemed unreasonable and extreme may be inferred from the official statement that 58 per cent of her youth between the ages of 21 and 31 years have been killed or are missing.

Geneva, a city inseparably identified in history with the names and careers of two great thinkers and moulders of States—Rousseau and Calvin—whose opinions and convictions have profoundly influenced the rise of democracy, is to be the pan-national capital. Already the Swiss have selected a site facing the Alpine heights, which fact in itself is symbolical.

That there is still virtue in the older and proven processes of shaping international intercourse and framing agreements as to amity is shown by the fact that Great Britain and Chile this month have signed a treaty of peace and friendship providing that disputable issues not covered by prior agreements shall be referred to an international commission, with neutrals holding the balance of power.

The latest official estimate of the cost of the war to the United States up to May 17th put it at \$23,363,000,000. During the same period in normal times, it is calculated that the nation would have spent for all phases of Federal governmental activity not more than two billion dollars. Much of this war cost is due to loans to nations in Europe with credit exhausted or impaired; but even thus discounted, the price of abnormality is superhigh.

The sentimental, historical and quasi-protectoral relations of the United States to Liberia make especially significant to Americans and notably those of the African race, the provisions of Section V of the Treaty which compel German renunciation of all arrangements of 1911 and 1912. Nor should it be overlooked that Haiti, had its representative of the African race stock present when the treaty was presented to Germany.

Prophetic of a bettered understanding of each other by the peoples of North and South America was the recent Pan-American luncheon given at the annual meeting of the Associated Press. Owners and editors of the leading journals in Chile and the Argentine were present and agreed with general manager Stone that the recent admission of twenty-five South American newspapers to the Associated Press membership would "do more to strengthen the ties of friendship and commerce than any possible propaganda might accomplish."

Scanning a list of 200 questions proposed for debate in the department of history of one of the best of the California High Schools, and approved for discussion by the city superintendent, are such theses as these: That we have dealt fairly with the Porto Ricans. That the recognition of Panama was fair to Colombia. That President Wilson should have occupied and pacified Northern Mexico. The coming generation will have more of the international mind—and ethic also it is to be hoped—than the one now going off the stage, if these and similar "live" issues are faced and debated during the formative years of youth.